

When Georgians to make common cause with those
of the northern Union. Governor Brown, an
ardent secessionist, had selected the federal
army and armaments at Augusta. The secession
summer had been fired on the extreme
sides of the north answered back the extreme
sides of the south and thus fed the excitement—the
fire was aroused, indignant and frenzied, and
evident to all eyes. The foreign agents to
disappoint the disunionists. In the midst of
passion and madness—unwaved and undimmed Mr.
Fillmore stood the incineration of seventy
years of national peace and glory
and the Union and the constitution—the spirit of
the Yankee Henry Clay, Kentucky, pleading for the
unity of the republic. The Union was the
which his people had furnished the voice in Par-
sons Henry, the pen in Jefferson and the sword
in Washington. In the senate, on the
floor of the convention—everywhere and under
every flag, the Union and the constitution—the
constitution—speaking like "one inspired," and
singing imperiously on the platform of Stephens,
combining the rage and the reason of that
momentous time into one sentence, had said: "The
act of resistance should be the point of agree-

The secession convention was the abject body that
was assembled in Georgia. The reason, the im-

pulse and the sentiment was with the unionists; and they turned the argument by claiming that better terms could be made out of the union than in it, and the union more surely preserved by a new parliament of sovereign states. After a prolonged debate, in which Mr. Hill surpassed every expectation, the ordinance was ordered by a vote of 16 to 130. When the ordinance itself came before the convention, Mr. Hill voted for it. He has been criticized for this, but it was a wise and patriotic action. He saw that it was impossible to prevent the state from seceding. It was then essential that every Georgian should acquiesce and stand by his state. His action was more admirable than that of those who remained croakers and obstructionists through the whole of the struggle in which our people were engaged.

When Georgia was fairly committed to revolution, she had no more courageous or more devoted than Mr. Hill. It was a high tribute to his character and indicative of the confidence of his people that the first legislature after secession elected him Confederate senator on the first ballot over Toombs, Jackson and Iverson, who had stood with him for the union. Mr. Toombs being elected for the short term over the rest after four ballots, declined an honor that had come to him so grudgingly and had been already so spontaneously offered to the eloquent young unionist. In the Confederate senate Mr. Hill, though the youngest man, soon became the leader, and was the right arm of Davis in the government. He never wavered or doubted. With unquenchable courage and unquestioning loyalty he stood by the issue he had advised against taking, and was one of the most heroic figures in the revolution fought against his judgment.

During the reconstruction period Mr. Hill shone resplendent. Never did the man and the occasion meet more thoroughly. An alien governor had usurped the executive functions of the state. Military troops held a sway as absolute as it was irresponsible—bayonets were used to awe and gold to purchase submission. The wrongs were monstrous and wanton—threats of imprisonment and confiscation were openly made—the civil law was detained, the liberties of men and the functions of government depended on the caprice of soldiers inflamed with passion and drunk with new authority. Our people, stunned with defeat, moved amid the ashes of their homes, bewildered and despairing as to what further resistance was demanded at their hands against the policy of reconstruction. At this juncture, Ben Hill appeared. His voice rang like a trumpet through the state, yet murky with the smoke of battle, as he called on Georgians to rally once more and defend with the ballot the liberties they had lost by the sword. The enthusiasm with which his appeals were received is indescribable. He made a speech at Davis Hall that no man who heard will ever forget. The hall was insufficiently lighted, and the pellor of men's faces in the pit almost put to shame the lamps that flickered here and there. Mr. Hill appeared in a full dress suit of black. His superb figure showed to best advantage, his gray eyes flash, and his face paled into dead white with earnestness. Just before he began the federal generals in uniform, with glittering bayonets fixed to their rifles, marched to the front—their show uniforms and flushed faces making sharp contrast with the ill-dressed crowd of rebels through which they pushed their way, and sat in plain censorship over the orator and his audience. With incomparable unconcern Mr. Hill arose. The threatening presence of the soldiers in the hall, that yawned behind them—the dangers that their slightest nod would bring—had no effect on him. Without hesitation he launched his denunciations on their heads and on the power they represented. For two hours he spoke as mortal man seldom spoke before, and when he had done, Georgia was once more on her feet and Georgians were organized for the contests of '68 and the victories of '70.

About this time Mr. Hill delivered the papers called "Notes on the Situation," that in my opinion stand alone as the profoundest and most eloquent political essays ever penned by an American. They were accepted as the voice of the south, uttering her protest and her plea, and as such were discussed no less on the streets of London and the boulevards of Paris than in the cities of the north. Even now they stir the blood of kindred peoples of the most phlegmatic reader, but this is but a hint of the sensation they produced when they were printed. Had Mr. Hill never spoken one speech his "Notes on the Situation" would have stamped him as one of the greatest men Georgia ever produced.

The only political period of Mr. Hill's life that met with serious criticism was that which opened with his unexpected appearance at a banquet given to Hon. Columbus Delano and presided over by Governor Bullock. It was claimed by his enemies that he was associating with the enemies of his state for selfish purposes. Nothing was further from the truth. It happened that about two years ago, at a banquet to General Jordan, I sat just opposite Mr. Hill. Governor Bullock, one of the invited guests, sat next to Major Delano at the head of the table. Mr. Hill said to me: "This scene recalls a very important night in my life—that of the Delano banquet. By a strange coincidence the tables are arranged precisely as they were on that night. I am sitting exactly where I sat on that night, and Governor Bullock occupies precisely the same seat. I have been thinking of that affair while sitting here and after the lapse of more than ten years I am prepared to say that it was the most patriotic and bravest act of my life. If I had the power to judge myself as a patriot and a man by one single act of my life, I would take that night as the measure of my aspiration."

"You believed it necessary to conciliate the republicans administration then?"

"Yes, sir. I knew then, and we all know now that a plan had been determined on that would put the states again under military rule and that we had to re-enact the horrors and disturbances of reconstruction. I felt that it was absolutely necessary for the prosperity of the state and the safety of the people that this should be prevented. I felt that if the struggle between the races was renewed under the bloodiest and most oppressive circumstances that these through which we had already passed, there would be the most horrible results. I believed that if I could get the ear of the gentlemen who visited Atlanta that night and could give them candidly and forcibly the real status of affairs, I could prevent the carrying out of the programme of force and oppression and secure for the state the right to work out its problem as a legitimate government by bayonets and undisturbed by military force. I felt in my own heart that there was but one way to get an audience of those men and that was to meet them on that social occasion. I went there and made such a speech as I thought would meet the case, speaking from the depths of a patriotic heart. I was satisfied then and I know now that I was satisfied by that night's work, have said that it was brave and because it required bravery to face the prejudices of that period and to challenge the criticism I knew my conduct would provoke. My duty, however, was plain to me, and I did not shrink from it. I have outlived the storm that followed that night, but never, even when it was at its height, did I regret for one moment the course I had taken, and to-night, reviewing the whole case under these peaceful circumstances, I say to you that I feel rather than any single thing that I ever did blotted out of my life than that night's work."

The criticism that followed the speech made by Mr. Hill on that night was severe and unsparing. For a while it kept him out of political life and made him many bitter enemies. He resented the suspicion with which his action was viewed and instead of making concessions or conciliating those who differed with him he answered assault with counter assault, and stood by his action. The consequence was that he was exiled from the leaders of his people for a year or two. In 1872 he was an earnest advocate of the nomination of Greeley and a most eloquent advo-

cate of his election. His canvas of the state during that campaign was a memorable one. He was inspired by the kindling enthusiasm with which his words were received, and felt that by his eloquence and power he was melting the coolness that had existed between him and his people and was answering the criticism of his enemies in the best possible way. He always contended that the Greeley movement was the best possible episode of post-bellum politics in the south notwithstanding its apparently disastrous failure. He held that it broke the crust of sectional prejudice and let in the sunlight to the hearts of the people north and south. From 1872 to 1874, he was comparatively quiet. In 1874, he was a candidate for the congressional nomination in the 9th district, but was defeated by Garnett McMillen, one of the most brilliant young men the state ever produced. It was held against Mr. Hill that he did not live in the 9th district, but that his home was in Atlanta, as was shown by a statement of his son during the Greeley campaign, when his residence was questioned. He was also a candidate for the senate against General Gordon and Mr. Stephens, but he had not yet recovered his full power over the people, and was defeated. General Gordon beating him quite badly and leaving Mr. Stephens by a small vote. The Hon. Garnett McMillen died before he entered congress, and an election was ordered for his vacancy. Mr. Hill was again a candidate for this place being opposed by the Hon. H. P. Bell. The convention was called to order and the balloting opened with Mr. Bell slightly ahead. Mr. Hill's friends insisted on the two-thirds rule and it was made the order of the convention, and Mr. Bell was unable to secure the requisite majority. After eight days ineffectual balloting Mr. Hill issued an address to the people declaring himself a candidate, and claiming that his delegates in the convention represented a majority of the democratic voters of the district. Mr. Bell declined to make the race a gainst him, and Mr. J. B. Estes was nominated by the Bell wing of the convention. Mr. Hill entered the district and made a canvass unprecedented in its earnestness and eloquence. This was all that his friends wanted—that he should get before the people and let them understand fully his power. The result was his overwhelming election and his entrance into active national politics. From which time he knew his position, that he would never be displaced except by death. In congress he made a brilliant record, standing against the assaults of his section and against the enemies of constitutional government. While he was southern in all his sentiments, he was national in all his aspirations, loving the union and believing that the constitution furnished the basis of the grandest government that man ever saw. He always maintained the rights of the south in that union, and held that it must be a union of equal states and not of provinces planned together by bayonets. His two years in congress created the greatest enthusiasm throughout the southern states, while lovers of constitutional government all over the union felt that a new leader had risen to do battle against the tendency to centralization. At the close of his term he was elected without serious opposition, and in 1877, while occupying his seat in the house, was elected to the United States senate over Hon. Thomas M. Norwood, who had held the seat for six years, and Governor James M. Smith. The contest in which he won this prize was a hotly contested one. On the first day of balloting Mr. Norwood lacked but three votes of carrying both houses and of securing his reelection. On the second day Mr. Hill's speech, while Mr. Norwood was slightly behind, on the third day Mr. Hill was nominated amid the highest enthusiasm ever seen in the state capital. From that time forward Mr. Hill's political life is fresh in the memory of the people. He had lived until the next legislature assembled, he would have been elected without opposition to the high position he held at the time of his death.

He has often said to me that the highest point of his ambition was to represent the state of Georgia in the United States senate, and this point he had reached, and at this point he was secure for the rest of his life. The late years of his senatorial service were characterized by fierce and eloquent assaults upon the spirit of political debauchery that, beginning with Mahomet in Virginia and backed by the Arthur administration, threatened to divide the south, renew the war of races and put the negroes once more in virtual control of the state government by giving them the balance of power between two contending factions of whites. One of his chief regrets in having to die when he did was that he had left unfinished the crusade that he had begun against this unholy alliance. While sick in Washington he wrote the book that he had written, he had written speech reviewing the whole southern question, and giving special attention to affairs in Georgia and Virginia, which he said was the grandest speech he had ever prepared. It was his ambition to live to deliver this speech in the United States senate, but God willed it otherwise and the grand life in its maturity and strength was cut short. It was his consolation in sickness that he had said on his deathbed that he had raised the southern people to a sense of duty and to a sense of danger, and had checked the movement that he had viewed with so much alarm.

In all Mr. Hill's political life—now that it is closed and can be reviewed as a whole—none can deny that he was moved with patriotic impulse in all its phases. His love for the union was simply worship, but it was love for a union administered under constitutional limits and purposes. He was in constant pain, and was unable to eat an ounce of solid food and was kept alive only by stimulants. His son, Dr. Gross, and had another examination made. At its conclusion the doctor walked from the room, beckoning to Ben Jr. to follow him. Once in his room he was permitted to look at the pulse and thickness of the senator, who had lost forty pounds in less than many days. He was in constant pain, and was unable to eat an ounce of solid food and was kept alive only by stimulants. His son, Dr. Gross, and had another examination made. At its conclusion the doctor walked from the room, beckoning to Ben Jr. to follow him. 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WANTED—A PARTNER WITH \$1,500 TO
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to try Willhite's eye water. A cure guaran-
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FOR SALE BY ADAMANT, HAMILTON & CO.
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WANTED—HOUSES

FOR RENT—ARE A NEW ORLEANS FAMILY, with which there are no small children, a comfortable furnished house of eight rooms in good neighborhood and near street car line; will lease for one year or more. J. A. Ausley & Co., 414 First St. Agents. rent \$100

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TELEPHONE NEW SUBSCRIBER—W. M. & R. J. Lowry, No. 233. advertis—11m

PAINTERS, CONTRACTORS AND ALL KINDS OF work to be done for a large stock of new and old, ready mixed, painted, all colors, warranted to last, made at factory prices. Call and examine samples. Nelson, Pemberton, Iverson & Co., wholesale dealers, 40 and 42 Wall street, opposite passenger depot. advertis—12d sept 15

FOR RENT—HOUSES, ETC.

FOR RENT—AN EIGHT-ROOM DWELLING, furnished if desired; centrally located; good location. Apply to Mrs. J. K. W. advertis—12d sept 15

FOR RENT—TWO HANDSOME STORES, just completed. Apply to M. Mahoney, 124 Decatur street. advertis—13d

FOR RENT—FRONT BASEMENT OF NO. 37 Metta street, corner Forsyth street. Apply to J. K. W. advertis—13d

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

WILL SELL FOR \$400, OR EXCHANGE FOR Groceries, a new four room house; rents at eight dollars per month. Address J. K. W. advertis—13d

SPLENDID HOME FOR SALE—ONE OF THE most complete, beautiful and desirable homes in the city. Apply to J. K. W. advertis—13d

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THE OLD BOOK STORES—300 1st, 2d and 3d
Readers at 10c! 1st—50c each, 2nd and
3d Readers at 10c! 1st—2nd second-handed only
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SUMMER BOARDING.
MRS. COX, 144 MADISON AVENUE, N. Y.—SU-
perior board, moderate summer Prices. Suites
of single rooms. June 13m—th

THREE ROOMS WITH BUREAU CAN BE HAD
at the most desirable homes in Atlanta.
Address "F. S.", care Constitution office.
July 26—4d

BOARDERS WANTED.
GOOD BOARD AT NO 31 N Pryor street; location
very central. Day board \$1.00 per week
and lodging \$4.65 and \$5 25 per week.
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WANTED—AGENTS.

WANTED-FIVE NO 1 MEN AS GENERAL agents on new book, on salary. Apply to or write to J. H. HANCOCK & CO., ATLANTA, GA. 1007 JUL 10 1892. 12952

WANTED, SITUATION.

A YOUNG GENTLEMAN OF UNIVERSITY education and much experience as tutor, wishes an engagement in some family, or will take private pupils. References given. Address 1007 JUL 10 1892. 12957 31

LOST.

LOST—ON THE 12:30 EXCURSION TRAIN FROM this city August 5th, at Tallulah Falls, a lady's black water-proof umbrella, having a black satin top with the neck supposed to have been taken through mistake by some one on the train. The finder will oblige the owner by leaving it at the Franklin printing house, corner of Alabama and Forsyth streets, or of course at home.

WOOD-WORKING MACHINERY

WEAT & HODGE, OFFICE AND FACTORY 551 and 553 Marietta street, Atlanta. Manufacturers and proprietors of the following:—

Self-Fedding, Rip and Re-Saw Machine. This excellent SAW defies competition in the wonderful accuracy, as well as SPEED and VARIETY of its work. It cuts straight, square, frame heavy and well aced; mandrel and shafts large and heavy, connected and well balanced; independent of saw, and saw is speeded or slowed

referred. Georgia pine, white pine, oak, hickory, gum or dry metal cut in size, and for level siding, a sawing number of any width or thickness to suit. One boy can adjust and cut only complete saws. Double the work of two men with any other saw. No waste of material. No waste of time. No waste of saws. Also other machines for special work. Orders to order and

Carden's Patent Slogan's Machinery
supplied on liberal terms at factory prices and low freight guaranteed. All machines tested before being put on the market. Full catalogues and price lists also for sale. Information, full and complete, we beg to be informed an opportunity before orders are sent.

WHEAT & HODGE,
August 11—Atlanta, Ga.

SOUTHERN MECHANICAL COLLEGE,
ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

NEXT REGULAR SESSION OF THIS
institution will commence October 6th, 1882, and will continue until February 23rd, 1883. The course of instruction is thorough and practical in all departments. The advantages of this institution are fully set forth in the following information.

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PIANOS AND ORGANS.

BEATTY'S Organs, 27 stops, \$90. Pianos, \$297.⁰⁰
Factory running day and night.
Catalogue FREE. Address **DANIEL F. BEATTY,**

CITY NEWS.

THE REGULAR RECORD OF CURRENT LOCAL EVENTS.

The Day's Doing in Public Offices—The Record of the Courts, the Railroads and Hotels—Capital Fortnight, Real Estate, General News—Improvements—Gossip of All Kinds.

The county jail is full.

The building boom is spreading.

The day of conventions is now passed.

The town was never so draped as now.

What has become of the park question?

Watermelons are now within the reach of all.

The stock law question is now a living issue.

The calaboose was thickly populated yesterday.

The United States court did not meet yesterday.

It is said that a band of gypsies are en route to Atlanta.

A Wheat street man thinks he has invented perpetual motion.

The work on the State Bank building is progressing slowly.

Travel was heavy yesterday, and the hotels were crowded last night.

A Central switch engine jumped the track near the Broad street bridge yesterday.

The streets need cleaning up in some places. The colors are unbearable at night.

A complete and most desirable home for sale. See our column for description. Price \$10,000.

A petition will be started to-day asking for an election on the fence question in the North Atlanta district.

A wagon containing five women and one boy passed through the city yesterday, the travelers leading from the west and heading for North Carolina.

The Lyric club will hold its next regular meeting at the residence of Mr. F. J. Kennedy, Washington street, to-night, providing the weather permits. An excellent programme has been prepared by the committee for the occasion.

Breaks a Leg.

Tom Morsey, a white laborer, who was working upon a house on Franklin street, fell from the scaffold yesterday and broke his leg below the knee.

Stealing Watch.

Yesterday morning at an early hour a thief entered Mr. J. M. Harris' room, on Whitehall street, where he was asleep, and stole a fine gold watch from the table beside his bed. The thief effected an entrance by the means of a false key.

Back from Kentucky.

Station-house Keeper Fouts yesterday returned from Kentucky with a pack of deer. About a year ago a gentleman who resides in Kentucky came to Atlanta in search of a man. He had started to Florida with a wagon and a pair of mules. The mules he found in an Atlanta livery stable, where the man had sold them. Fouts said to be the man who was started with the outfit and who sold the same in Atlanta.

THE LIBERAL PARTY.

Endorsement of General Garfield by Colonel M. E. Thayer.

The liberal convention kept itself dark yesterday, but agreeable to promote Colonel Thornton furnished the constituents with the proceedings which are published below:

ATLANTA, Ga., August 16, 1882.—Pursuant to a call, there was this day held the convention of the liberal party of Georgia in this city.

A permanent organization was effected by the election of Hon. W. H. Coker, of the county of Macon, as permanent chairman, and Colonel Frank Clarke, of Coweta county, as secretary.

The following platform was adopted unanimously:

Resolved 1. That the liberal party is a cardinal principle of true democracy as well as of pure Christianity, which springs from honest limitations, and neither the practical system which is based upon it, nor the practical system which is based upon it can be truly democratic or permanent.

Resolved 2. That the liberal party now being organized is not organized for any temporary purpose, but for the purpose of securing the permanent principle of true democracy as well as of pure Christianity, which springs from honest limitations, and neither the practical system which is based upon it, nor the practical system which is based upon it can be truly democratic or permanent.

Resolved 3. That the liberal party is not a sectional party, but a national party, not originating in a desire to accomplish a single object, but in a comprehensive regard to the true interests of the whole country. It is not a party, nor a third party, but the party of 1776, the party of the principles of that memorable era, and striving to carry them into practical application.

Resolved 4. That the liberal party is the party of the people of Georgia, and the progress of the last few years in the development of national resources and promoting manufacturing enterprise in the state, which has been in spite of politics, and they declare their purpose to add these growing industries by all proper and essential legislation, state and federal. To this end they will continue their efforts in behalf of more cordial and fraternal relations between the sections and states, and especially for that cord and harmony which will make the country to know how to care for its own people. Georgia invites all men into her borders as visitors or to become citizens without fear of social or political ostracism, that any man from whatever section of country shall enjoy the fullest freedom of thought, speech, politics, and religion, and that the state which has formulated these principles as fundamental in free government is yet the citadel for their exercise and protection. We therefore denounce the system of social and political ostracism practiced by the democratic party as tending to despotism and destruction of the American system of liberty.

Resolved 5. That the liberal party hold the right to a free ballot to the right of free press, and that it should be maintained in every state in the union. We believe the constitution restriction upon suffrage in Georgia, to be antagonistic to the spirit of the constitution, both state and federal. We believe that it is a violation of that condition of reconstruction which provides that no state shall have the right to deny the right of suffrage to any citizen of the United States, and we believe that it is a violation of the right of suffrage to any citizen of the United States, and we believe that it is a violation of the right of suffrage to any citizen of the United States.

Resolved 6. That we will uphold, in its full constitutional integrity and efficiency, our public school system for the education of both white and colored children, and we will support the same as a qualification for, and restriction upon, suffrage.

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notifying you of your unanimous nomination by that convention as their candidate for governor of Georgia, and on behalf of the convention we earnestly request your acceptance.

We have the honor to be, Yours very respectfully,

W. H. REESE, FRANK CLARK, & J. HAMMOND.

General Garfield was notified as above by the committee, and he made profound acknowledgments for the same, and stated that he would accept in a formal letter.

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Superiority in the system of instruction, and the rapidly with which pupils advance, make it easier to obtain an education here than at other places where, in pursuing something in free tuition a year or two of time may be lost. Time is more than money.

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